



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.
SECTOR 14 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 14

THE PERSIAN GULF—RAS-E BOSTANEH TO BUSHEHR

Plan.—This sector describes the coast, islands, and dangers along the NE side of the Persian Gulf from Ras-e Bostaneh to Bushehr. The sequence of description is WNW and NW from Ras-e Bostaneh.

General Remarks

14.1 Winds—Weather.—The shamal is the most common wind in this area and blows from between WNW and NNW. The winter shamal is often squally and more violent but of shorter duration than the summer shamal. The latter is a persistent NW wind which blows for several days at a time in June and July, with lulls at night.

The shamal normally slackens considerably in August. The kaus is a SE wind. The topography or shape of the land in any particular area has a tendency to affect or modify wind direction and velocity. Strong and generally irregular currents are reported off several coastal areas.

Aspect.—The NE side of the Persian Gulf between Ras-e Bostaneh and Bushehr includes about 355 miles of mainland coast and several small off-lying islands. In general, the maximum offshore depths range from about 56 to 92m. The coastal plains are mostly narrow and are backed by ranges of high, rough mountains which generally run parallel to the coast.

Regulations.—The Iranian authorities have stated that all vessels bound for Iranian ports should report to Bandar Abbas Port Control on passing **Ras al Kuh** (25°48'N., 56°17'E.), stating their ETA at the Strait of Hormuz and their destination. If clearance is not received before passing Bandar Abbas, the vessel should proceed to the Bandar Abbas anchorage.

Anchorage.—The entire coast, which trends NW, is exposed to the shamal or the kaus. None of the anchorages along this coast afford shelter, except for small craft, from both these winds.

Anchorage can be taken offshore along a considerable part of this coast. Bottoms are mostly mud with some variations of sand, coral, and gravel.

Caution.—It has been reported that some charted oil production platforms in the Persian Gulf may have been removed. In many cases, all that remains of the platforms are pipes extending from 3.1 to 6.1m above the waterline. These pipes do not show up well on radar and are a hazard to navigation.

Ras-e Bostaneh to Ras-e Nakhilu

14.2 Ras-e Bostaneh (26°30'N., 54°37'E.) is described in [paragraph 13.34](#). The coast for about 160 miles NW is indented by several open bights, with villages located along the shores at the head of the bights.

The major off-lying islands off this coast are inhabited, except for **Jazireh-ye Shotur** (26°48'N., 53°25'E.), and support

sparse, scattered cultivation. All of the islands have gentle slopes rising to inland plateaus.

The coastal area in the SE part of this stretch consists of a low plain, from which rise disconnected rough hills backed by mountainous foothills.

From the plain which backs Bandar-e Charak to the plain which backs Bandar-e Nakhilu, there is a narrow coastal plain closely backed by steep rough ridges paralleling the coastline.

From NW of Bandar-e Nakhilu, the coastal plain, where existent, is broken, narrow, and closely backed by steep rugged ridges and hill masses.

Near Ras-e Nay Band, the cliffy shore is backed by an almost flat plateau. Many small fishing villages are along the coast. Anchorages of varying size and degree of shelter from the shamal and other winds are available along the coast and off the islands.

The most important anchorages, all open to the shamal, are in the bights fronting the villages of Bandar-e Moghuyeh, Bandar-e Charak, and Nakhilu; those off Chiruyeh, Jazireh-ye Kish, and Jazireh-ye Lavan are all sheltered from the shamal.

Khalij-e Moghuyeh (26°35'N., 54°32'E.), an open bay, has low sandy shores backed by broken ground.

Shoal flats, with depths of 5.5m, front the shores of the bay and extend at least 2 miles off **Ras-e Yarid** (26°35'N., 54°26'E.), where its outer edge is steep-to and marked by discolored water.

Forur Shoal (26°26'N., 54°32'E.), with a least depth of 4.9m, is composed of coral, rock, shell, and sand. Between this shoal and Ras-e Bostaneh, the tidal currents are strong over irregular depths, causing tide rips in places.

14.3 Bandar-e Moghuyeh (26°36'N., 54°30'E.), a large village at the head of the bay, has several towers and a fort with three conspicuous, square towers located behind the village.

Anchorage can be taken on the E side of the bay, about 1 mile offshore and in front of the village. These are depths of 7.3m, clay, at the anchorage, which is considered dangerous during the shamal, but affords good shelter from the kaus. The bay is open to the suahili, which probably raises a heavy sea, but the holding ground is good at the anchorage.

Bandar-e Hasineh (26°39'N., 54°22'E.) is a village with a large fort fronting it. The terrain backing the village rises to a rugged group of hills terminating in **Kuh-e Namaki** (26°40'N., 54°26'E.). Anchorage, which is open to the shamal, can be taken off the village.

Bandar e-Charak (26°44'N., 54°17'E.), a coastal town with several towers, has a customhouse. The house of the local ruler and the ruins of a fort standing on a hill are prominent. A water tank is conspicuous on the S side of a hill rising 1.5 miles W of town.

These are two rocky points 2 and 3 miles WSW of Bandar e-Charak; **Ras-e Tahuneh** (26°42'N., 54°12'E.), on which is the village of Bandar-e Tahuneh, is 1.5 miles farther WSW. The foreshore between the points is rocky.

Anchorage, sheltered from the prevailing winds, but open to the suahili, can be taken off Bandar-e Charak, in 7.3m, mud, with Ras-e Tahuneh bearing 267° and the ruined fort bearing about 005°. The shamal sends in some swell; vessels should anchor as close-in as their draft permits.

The anchorage is well sheltered from E winds. Small vessels can anchor about 0.5 mile off Bandar-e Tahuneh, with Ras-e Tahuneh bearing about 295°, distant 0.5 mile.

14.4 Bandar-e Korzeh (26°45'N., 53°58'E.), a village at the head of a small bay which is steep-to, is located on a plain which extends to the foot of a range. Anchorage, sheltered from the shamal, can be taken close off the village.

Kalat (26°43'N., 53°54'E.) is a fishing village with a conspicuous, round tower standing in a fort on a hill behind the village. Other towers stand in Kalat; about 1 mile E are several water tanks.

Anchorage can be taken, in about 7m, sand, close offshore S of Kalat, with the W extremity of the land bearing 260°. The anchorage is sheltered from the shamal and partially from the nashi, about 0.5 mile offshore, little shelter will be obtained.

Landing at the village is reported bad and often impracticable. Depths in the anchorage may be less than charted.

Chiruyeh (26°43'N., 53°45'E.) is a village on the W side of a bay whose W entrance point is **Sar-e Chiruyeh** (26°42'N., 53°44'E.). The sea breaks on a flat extending offshore between Kalat and Sar-e Chiruyeh.

The village has a conspicuous fort with a square tower at each corner and a prominent tower standing on the shore 0.4 mile NE of the fort. Sare Chiruyeh is low and steep-to on its S and E sides.

A 5.5m shoal extends off the point for about 0.5 mile and less water than is charted is reported 1.5 miles SW of the point. Landing can be made on the steep-to sandy beach opposite the village.

Anchorage, open to E winds but sheltered from the shamal, can be taken off the village, in depths of 14.6m. The coast between Sar-e Chiruyeh and **Ras-e Nakhilu** (26°51'N., 53°29'E.) rises steeply to hills, which decrease and level off as the latter point is reached.

The shore NW of Sar-e Chiruyeh is fronted by a sandy shoal of 5.5m which extends at least 1 mile offshore and is marked by discolored waters. Local craft anchor on this shoal but the area is open to E weather.

Ras-e Nakhilu is low and poorly defined, but is marked by a lighted beacon. The coast in this vicinity should not be approached in depths of less than 30m.

Off-lying Islands and Dangers

14.5 Jazireh-ye Kish (26°32'N., 53°59'E.), an island light-brown in color, is difficult to distinguish at night. The shores of the island are low and consist of sandy beaches between rocky points. Inland the terrain rises to a plateau about 44m high, with the E and W ends of the island formed of low cliffs. There are villages along the N side of the island; a light is shown on the S side. Two conspicuous water towers stand near the point. Near the center of the island there are two prominent radar domes.

Reefs fringing the island are mostly steep-to, extending as far as 1 mile offshore in places. A conspicuous stranded wreck, lying off the W side of Jazireh-ye Kish, provides a good radar target. Vessels passing S of the island should keep in depths greater than 36m; passing N of the island is not recommended at night unless visibility is good, and even then vessels should keep at least 2 miles offshore unless proceeding to an anchorage.

Tidal currents in the passage between Jazireh-ye Kish and the mainland are reported to be strong and very irregular.

Sare Masheh (26°34'N., 54°01'E.), the low, sandy NE point of the island, has a spit, with a depth of 6.4m, extending nearly 0.5 mile offshore. A ruined fort with two towers stands on the point.

Masheh (26°33'N., 54°02'E.) is a village strung out for 1 mile along the coast S of the point. There is a military post in the village, several large buildings, and a boat jetty.

In summer, good anchorage can be taken in 14.6 to 16.5m, mud, off the N part of the village with the fort on Sar-e Masheh bearing between 283° and 294°.

In winter, anchorage can be obtained in the above position or N of Sar-e Masheh in 18.3m with the fort bearing 180°, distant about 0.5 mile. The latter position is partially sheltered from the shamal, which in this locality blows from W.

Anchorage can also be taken in 19.5m about 2 miles off the N side of the island, but it is exposed to the prevailing winds.

Sambarum Bank (26°34'N., 53°44'E.), with a depth of 10m at its S end, and steep-to, lies about 9 miles W of Jazireh-ye Kish.

14.6 Jazireh-ye Hendorabi (26°40'N., 53°38'E.), a brownish-colored island, is difficult to distinguish at night. The E and W extremities of the island consist of low cliffs. Reefs fringe the greater part of the island, extending as far as 1 mile offshore in places.

There is a village midway along the N coast. Tidal currents setting toward the island and coast in its vicinity are reported to be strong N of the island.

Anchorage, open to the shamal, can be taken off the village, in depths of 10 to 15m, rock.

Jazireh-ye Shotur (26°48'N., 53°25'E.) is a very small island lying 0.5 mile E of Jazireh-ye Lavan. The island is fringed with reef extending up to about 0.1 mile offshore; a bank, with depths of less than 11m, extends about 1 mile S and the same distance E from it.

A 12.9m patch is about 4 miles ESE of Jazireh-ye Shotur. A light is shown from the island.

During NW winds, anchorage can be taken, in 7.3m, about 0.8 mile SSE of the E end of the island.

Jazireh-ye Lavan (26°48'N., 53°18'E.), a brownish-colored island, rises to hummocks from its low E and W extremities.

There is a prominent tower standing in Lazeh, a village located 1 mile NW of the E end of the island. A red-and-white painted radio mast, showing red obstruction lights, stands on the E end; another mast stands about 0.5 mile WSW.

The installations of an oil terminal are located in the E part of Jazireh-ye Lavan, where several flares, oil tanks, and conspicuous yellow towers can be seen. At night, the glare from the flares may obscure the navigational lights.

A spit, with depths of 3.7 to 4.6m, extends off the E end of the island.

The passage between Jazireh-ye Lavan and Jazireh-ye Shotur should not be used except by small craft. About 5 miles W of the cliffy SE end of the island is a low, sandy point, on which stands the village of Qort, marked by a tower. The coast between Qort and the W end of Jazireh-ye Lavan consists of rocky cliffs fringed by reefs.

Landing can be made in a small bight located 2 miles E of the NW end of the island. Cliffs bordering the N coast of Lavan are reef-fringed. A bank, with depths of less than 10m, extends 1.5 miles N and W from the W extremity of the island.

Anchorage.—During SE winds, sheltered anchorage can be taken, in 7 to 13m, sand and rock, about 0.5 mile NE of Lazeh.

With the onset of a strong shamal it is necessary to get underway as the wind then blows from WNW.

Caution.—Jazireh-ye Lavan is extremely difficult to distinguish in hazy weather and soundings are of little use when approaching it. Vessels using the passage between the island and the coast in the vicinity of Ras-e Nakhilu should not close the coast in depths less than 27m. Tidal currents are quite strong between the islands and the coast.

Jazireh-ye Lavan Oil Terminal (26°48'N., 53°25'E.)

World Port Index No. 48480

14.7 The L-shaped pier of the oil terminal is located 2.5 miles W of the E end of the island.

Winds—Weather.—For most of the year, the wind is from NW, but sometimes, particularly during the winter, strong SE winds, sometimes lasting for several days, may occur. The loading pier is sheltered from NW winds but is exposed to winds from the S. Berthing may not be possible during SE winds.

Tides—Currents.—Tidal currents at the oil terminal change at about 1 to 2 hours after HW and LW; there are only short periods of slack water. During springs, rates of up to 2 knots are common. Sometimes unberthing is difficult during full ebb.

Depths—Limitations.—Tankers can berth alongside both sides of the outer arm of the pier, which is 378m long.

At No. 1 Berth, on the S side of the pier, tankers up to 200,000 dwt, with a maximum draft of 20.8m, can berth alongside.

At No. 2 Berth, on the N side of the pier, tankers up to 65,000 dwt, with a maximum draft of 19.8m and a maximum length of 259m, can berth alongside.

The underkeel clearance required by the terminal is 0.9m at all times. Mariners are to be cautioned that the above mentioned limitations are maximums and are subject to clearance.

Three submarine oil pipelines are landed 0.4 mile W of the root of the oil pier. The E pipeline is laid S for 75 miles to the Sassan Oil Field; the center pipeline is laid SSW for about 57 miles to the Rostam Oil Field. The latter pipeline passes 0.5 mile E of **Stiffe Bank** (26°25'N., 53°08'E.). The W pipeline is laid SW for 50 miles to the Bahram Oil Field, 7 miles SSE of Shah Allum Shoal.

Aspect.—Two sets of range lights, in alignment bearing 001.5° and 057°, mark the limits of the pipeline landing area.

Lights are reported to be shown from the head and elbow of the pier. Range lights, shown about 0.5 mile W of the oil pier, in alignment bearing 304°, lead to the pier.

Range lights, shown 0.5 mile W of the E extremity of the island, aligned 325.75°, lead to the cargo ship anchorage. A boat harbor, with depths of about 3.7m, is located at the SE end of the island.

Pilotage.—A Mooring Master will board ships S of the terminal buoy, which is located about 2 miles SE of the loading dock. No ship may enter the terminal port area, which is identical with the prohibited anchorage area, unless a Mooring Master is aboard. Tugs are available.

Regulations.—There is a port radio station. Vessels should report their ETA 96 hours in advance, and confirm or amend 48 hours prior to arrival.

The message should be sent to Lavan Radio (EQR), or Bahrain Radio (A9M). The message should include cargo and bunkers required, deballast time, and the size and number of connections for cargo or bunkering.

Anchorage.—It is recommended that ships waiting to berth at the oil terminal anchor S of the E end of the island, about 3 miles SE of the terminal jetty, in depths of 27.4 to 36.6m. The holding ground is poor. Deep-draft ships should keep the E end of the island bearing more than 000° to avoid shoal water SW and S of Jazireh-ye Shotur.

The range lights, in alignment bearing 325.75°, will indicate the position for letting go the first anchor. Anchorage is prohibited within about 0.3 mile of either pipeline and within an area extending 0.5 mile offshore in the vicinity of the landing places of the pipelines and the oil pier.

14.8 Stiffe Bank (26°25'N., 53°08'E.), with a least charted depth of 27m, sand, shells, and coral, lies about 28 miles SW of Jazireh-ye Hendorabi.

A shoal, with a least depth of 10.4m, lies about 16 miles SE of Stiffe Bank.

Shah Allum Shoal (26°25'N., 52°30'E.), a steep-to, dangerous, rocky shoal, with a least depth of 2.7m, lies about 34 miles W of Stiffe Bank. The shoal lies near the N end of a bank, over which the general depths are less than 37m.

A light, with a racon, is shown from the NW end of the shoal.

Cable Bank (26°46'N., 52°32'E.) has a least charted depth of 25m. A wreck, with a least depth of 35m, lies about 29 miles SW of the bank.

Caution.—Shah Allum Shoal Light and racon are unreliable and mariners should give this danger a wide berth.

Ras-e Nakhilu to Bushehr

14.9 Bandar-e Nakhilu (26°54'N., 53°30'E.), a coastal village located 4 miles N of Ras-e Nakhilu, affords anchorage, sheltered from E winds but open to the shamal, off the shore fronting the village.

Bandar-e Maqam (26°58'N., 53°29'E.), a village, has a conspicuous square fort and a triangular high cliff N of the village.

Anchorage can be taken, in 11m, mud, with the fort bearing 058° and about 0.5 miles off, or close off the edge of the bank in 7.3m with the fort bearing 063°, distant about 1 mile.

Bandar-e Shiu (27°05'N., 53°09'E.), a coastal village, has a large, square mosque with a fort close E.

There is a peaked hill about 0.5 mile ESE of the village; a prominent saddle-shaped hill rises 122m about 3 miles E of the village.

Paps (27°05'N., 53°12'E.) is a conspicuous mountain and landmark, especially when seen from the W. A boat harbor is located at the SE end of the village.

Anchorage can be taken, in about 9.1m, sand, about 0.5 mile S of the boat harbor.

Bustanu (27°06'N., 53°02'E.) is a village at the head of a small bay. A high rock ridge with a tower on its S end abuts the sea E of the village. Landing can be made at the SE end of Bustanu.

14.10 Shahin Kuh (27°07'N., 53°05'E.) is a flat-topped, remarkable mountain, with a high S bluff and precipitous sides.

Anchorage, probably the best in the area, can be taken, in 12.8m, about 0.6 mile off Bustanu. There are depths of 9.1m 0.5 mile offshore and 3.7m about 183m offshore.

This anchorage is well-protected against the shamal. A high, conspicuous brown-colored slope appears on the coast close SE of the village of **Amariyeh** (27°08'N., 52°57'E.).

The coast extending NW to Ras-e Nay Band is bold, steep-to, and rocky, with low cliffs. There are no anchorages and scant shelter.

Ras-e Nay Band (27°23'N., 52°35'E.) is faced with a white, rocky cliff. Southeast of the point, the coast rises gradually to the summits of white, precipitous, flat-topped cliffs. Tidal currents around the point and adjacent bay are weak. The point is marked by a light.

Khalij-e Nay Band (Bandar Nay Band) (27°26'N., 52°37'E.) is entered between Ras-e Nay Band and a low point about 5 miles NNE. Depths of 5.5m are general throughout the bay, with lesser depths existing as far as 2 miles offshore.

There is a reef off the N entrance point and another reef about 2 miles within the S entrance point. To enter the bay, pass S of a 5.5m rocky patch lying 1.5 miles SW of the N entrance point. The head of the bay is backed by high, steep hills, with a mountain range running parallel farther inland.

Anchorage in the bay is sheltered from the kaus but open to the shamal, which raises a heavy sea. There is anchorage, in 11m, with Nay Band, a village on the S shore of the bay about 3 miles E of Ras-e Nay Band, bearing between 135° and 180°, distant about 1 mile; poor holding is reported.

Anchorage, reported to be partly sheltered from the shamal, can be taken in 5.5m, good holding ground, with a square house W of **Bid Khun** (Beyzeh Khan) (27°28'N., 52°39'E.) bearing 019° and a tower located 2.5 miles SE of the village bearing 086°. Landing can be made anywhere in the bay except during N or W winds, which raise a heavy surf.

14.11 The coast for about 40 miles NW of Khaluj-e Nay Band is backed by a range of mountains, the seaward side of which appears to be precipitous and mostly barren.

In several places, long valleys extending inland interrupt the coastal ranges.

Tidal currents, with a rate of 0.5 to 1 knot, generally parallel the coast. There are many villages along this coast.

Jabal Sir-i-Yalfal (Qolleh-e Siri) (27°33'N., 52°37'E.) is a conspicuous summit which appears as a great step, except from W, when it looks like a sharp notch.

Jabal Siri (Siri Ayanat) (27°49'N., 52°13'E.) is a prominent barn-shaped peak when seen from the offing, but is obscured by the coastal range when close inshore.

Asaluyeh (27°29'N., 52°36'E.) is a village marked by a ruined tower and extensive date groves. A reef, with a depth of 9.1m close seaward, extends 0.5 mile offshore from the point fronting the village. This reef should not be approached in depths of less than 13m.

Anchorage off the village is open to the shamal and the holding ground is poor. A vessel has anchored, in 12.8m, with the tower in the village bearing 090°.

Taheri (27°40'N., 52°21'E.), a village at the head of a small bay, extends up the side of a hill. A large fort with two towers stands on a hill W of the village. Depths in the bay shoal gradually from 14.6m about 0.5 mile offshore.

Anchorage, partially sheltered from the shamal but exposed to the kaus, can be taken close offshore, in about 11m, good holding ground, with the W entrance point of the bay bearing 284°.

14.12 Bandar Taheri Offshore Terminal (27°39'N., 52°21'E.) consists of an SPM located W of the village. The minimum depth at the berth is 16m; a 2m underkeel clearance is recommended. Vessels up to 40,000 dwt can be accepted.

Pilotage is compulsory and is available 24 hours; the berthing master boards 1 mile S of the SPM. Vessels send their ETA 72 hours in advance by telex, through the agent, with confirmation 48 hours, 24 hours, 12 hours, and 6 hours prior to arrival.

Anchorage is available 1.3 miles S of the SPM, in 35m, although the holding ground is not good, especially in SW winds and swells.

Anchorage is reported to be prohibited within 1 mile of the terminal.

Akhtar (27°42'N., 52°14'E.), a small village almost hidden by date groves, has a large, round, conspicuous mosque.

Anchorage, exposed to the kaus, can be taken, in 20m, good holding ground, about 0.5 mile SW of the mosque. Reefs lie about 0.5 mile and 0.7 mile offshore; they run parallel to the coast and form a channel in which small craft can anchor.

Anchorage, reported to be indifferent during a shamal, can be taken, in 18m, off **Tombak** (Ayanat) (27°44'N., 52°11'E.).

Kangan (27°50'N., 52°04'E.), an important town located behind a sandy beach, has a tower at its N end. There is a harbor, protected by stone breakwaters, with a pier, 150m long, for the use of local craft.

Anchorage can be taken, in 9m, about 0.5 to 0.7 mile off Kangan. The anchorage is partially sheltered from the shamal, but some swell rolls in and it is exposed to the kaus.

14.13 From NW of Kangan, a coastal range rises 610 to 915m, which at a distance appears to form part of the main range, but which obscures the latter from view when vessels are close inshore.

The mountains forming it are rugged, precipitous, and very irregular in outline.

A valley extends NW from the coast W of Kangan and separates the mountain ranges from a detached group of mountains between them and the sea.

Kuh-e Darang (28°05'N., 51°36'E.), the summit of this group, rises to 1,240m about 25 miles NW of Kangan.

Depending upon the direction from which it is seen, the mountain appears to have one peak or from three to five hummocks of equal height. When seen from SW, the hummocks are in range and a great bluff appears on the N side of the mountain.

Funnel Hill (27°52'N., 51°36'E.) is situated about 13 miles SSE of the summit of Kuh-e Darang and about 3 miles inland. It is table-topped, about 244m high, and has a small natural pillar that is a good landmark.

Deyyer (27°50'N., 51°56'E.), a village located on a low, sandy stretch of coast, has a square fort with two towers, with a white, two-story house nearby. A conspicuous, isolated light-gray rock stands about 1 mile W of town. From a distance, the rock appears as a square tower.

Anchorage, good holding ground, can be taken off Deyyer, in a depth of 7m, with the fort bearing 000°, distant 0.5 mile. The anchorage affords much better shelter from the shamal than off Kangan, but it is exposed to the kaus. Large vessels should anchor, in 14 to 18m, mud, farther offshore.

At springs, the tidal currents attain a velocity of 1 to 2 knots at the anchorage. A small point, consisting of low cliffs, projects from the coast about 3 miles W of Deyyer; some sunken rocks, within which is a landing place, lie about 183m off the point.

Anchorage, in about 11m, can be taken about 0.5 mile off the point.

14.14 The coast for about 45 miles W and NW of Deyyer is fringed by swamps and fronted by shoals, which makes an approach hazardous.

Omm ol Karam (Qurma) (27°50'N., 51°33'E.) and **Nakhilu** (27°49'N., 51°28'E.) are low islets lying on an extensive shoal. Nakhilu is recognized by a square, stone tomb in the middle of the islet. A shoal, with a least depth of 3.7m, extends about 18 miles SE from Nakhilu. A drying bank of sand over rock, of which Ras ol Motaf is the extremity, lies on this shoal.

This drying bank has been reported to extend further W and S than charted.

Khowr-e Khan (27°48'N., 51°39'E.), with depths of 3.7 to 12.8m, is a channel between the mainland and the bank on which lies Ras ol Motaf. The principal entrance, with depths of 4.6 to 11m, is N of the end of the bank.

A cairn on the NE end of Nakhilu aligned with the tomb on the same islet leads through the channel, which has no outlet at its NW end, but departure is effected N of Nakhilu in a depth of 1.5m.

14.15 Jabrin (27°52'N., 51°26'E.) is a low, narrow sandy island marked by a light.

Tidal currents set W and E over the bank, whereas SW of it the currents appear to set NW and SE. During the SE setting of the current, a perceptible indraft into the area E of Ras ol Motaf has been observed. At springs, the currents attain a velocity of at least 2 knots.

Anchorage can be taken, in 7 to 9m, with local knowledge, off the E end of the bank on which lies Ras ol Motaf, with Funnel Hill bearing 330° and Jabal Siri bearing 073°. This anchorage affords the only good shelter from the shamal between it and Bushehr; more than 90 miles N, however, it is exposed to the kaus.

Vessels rounding the bank to reach the anchorage should not approach it in less than 20m; at night or in thick weather, vessels should not approach it in less than 27m. Lesser depths show discolored water.

Lights are shown, and fog signals are sounded, from some of the several gas structures situated within **Kangan Gas Field** (27°58'N., 51°15'E.), which extends up to 10 miles offshore between Ras-e Jabrin and Ras-e Khan. Mariners are cautioned to keep well clear of the area.

A well, with a least depth of 0.5m, has been reported to lie about 33 miles SW of Jabrin.

Ras-e Khan (28°00'N., 51°20'E.) is the S end of a very low sandy ridge that nearly covers at HW. The coast N and S of the ridge is extremely low and should not be approached in less than 26m.

Anchorage, affording indifferent shelter from the shamal to small craft, can be taken, in 3.7 to 4.6m, in a small bay SE of Ras-e Khan.

Khowr-e Ziarat (28°10'N., 51°19'E.) is a small creek lying 9 miles N of Ras-e Khan.

Anchorage, unsheltered, can be taken, in a depth of 7.3m, mud, about 2 miles off the entrance of Khowr-e Ziarat.

Balanganstan (28°18'N., 51°15'E.) is a small village. About 2 miles NNW of this village is a conspicuous village situated on the bluff of a high sandy hill. There are two square towers.

A rough breakwater protects a small boat area which is subject to drying. When approaching the village from the NW, two prominent sickle-shaped peaks, with points opposed, are visible.

Anchorage can be taken about 0.5 mile offshore, in a depth of 5.5m, with the sickle-shaped peaks bearing 107°.

14.16 The coast NNW of **Kalat** (28°24'N., 51°09'E.) is low, sandy, and has numerous, small points affording protection from NW winds. Tidal currents are weak off the coast. Inland, running parallel to the coast, are mountain ranges, many with prominent peaks.

Kuh-e Sehtanj (28°29'N., 51°11'E.), rising 6 miles NE of Kalat, consists of two pinnacles close together with a small peak N, and is a good mark.

Kuh-e Khurmuj (28°43'N., 51°28'E.), 21 miles NE of Kuh-e Sehtanj, is 1,960m high and is visible above all parts of the coastal range. From SW, it appears as a long convex ridge, but from WNW, the ridge is end on and the mountain appears as a fine peak.

A light is shown from the coast about 4 miles NNW of Kalat.

Baraki is the collective name of several villages along the Tangestan coast NNW of Kalat. A cultivated plain between the villages extends inland to the coastal ranges.

Good but open anchorage can be taken, in 7.3m, about 0.5 mile off **Karri** (28°25'N., 51°09'E.). Most of the coastal villages have at least one prominent square tower and some have mosques.

Bu ol Kheyr (28°32'N., 51°05'E.), with a prominent round tower at its N end, affords anchorage, in 5.5m, about 0.5 mile offshore.

Rostami (28°35'N., 51°05'E.) is identified by a high, round tower and a mosque S of the village. Low cliffs extend along the coast N of this village.

A dangerous wreck, the position of which is approximate, lies 19 miles WSW of Rostami. Another dangerous wreck, the position of which is approximate, lies 2.5 mile NE of the above wreck.

14.17 Khalij-e Halileh (28°49'N., 51°00'E.), open S, has low, sandy shores and general depths of less than 3.7m, mud. A large creek draining an extensive swamp empties into the NW part of the bay.

From the creek mouth to **Ras-e Halileh** (28°49'N., 50°58'E.), the coast consists of a ridge of sand about 1.5m high. A rocky spit extends almost 0.5 mile SW of low Ras-e Halileh. The village of Halileh is located almost 0.5 mile NNW of the point.

Anchorage, protected against the shamal, can be taken, in 5.5m, about 0.5 mile offshore, with Ras-e Halileh aligned 329° with the tower in the village.

Damagheh-ye Rishahr (28°54'N., 50°49'E.) is a cliffy point at the end of a plateau between coast and marshes. A small bay close E of the point has cliffy shores, on which are the conspicuous ruins of a white house surmounted by a white staff and triangle. The ruins of a large fort stand SE of the house. Telegraph buildings and conspicuous radio towers stand 0.5 mile NNE of the point.

14.18 Emamzadeh (28°54'N., 50°50'E.), which is comprised of a conspicuous 46m high domed mosque surrounded by a village, stands on the highest part of the land, about 2 miles E of Damagheh-ye Rishahr.

There is a prominent house standing 0.5 mile S of the mosque. There are depths of less than 6m as far as 1.5 miles SW of Damagheh-ye Rishahr.

Anchorage can be taken, in 7.3m, with fair holding ground, about 2 miles W of the radio towers.

Caution must be exercised during a shamal to avoid dragging anchor. A prohibited anchorage area, best seen on the chart, lies SW of Damagheh-ye Rishahr.

Between Damagheh-ye Rishahr and Bushehr, about 5 miles N, the coast is fringed by a reef extending as far as 0.5 mile offshore; in many places, drying boulders lie on the outer edge of the reef. A small clump of date palms is about 1 mile NNW of Damagheh-ye Rishahr; about 0.7 mile further N is Ras-e Shokhab, the W extremity of a low sandy projection.

From here on, for 3.5 miles N, the coast is low and sandy; from that point 5m high cliffs continue to the outskirts of Bushehr.

Moqkeh (28°57'N., 50°49'E.), a small fishing village about midway between Ras-e Shokhab and Bushehr, has a boat harbor formed by a break in the coastal reef.

A building, with high arched windows, and three towers stand at the S end of Moqkeh; two radio masts stand about 2 miles ESE of the building. An airfield lies between Moqkeh and the radio masts. A remarkable building with two towers, encircled by an extensive wall, is located 1.5 miles NNE of Moqkeh.

The roadstead of Bushehr consists of Outer Anchorage and Inner Anchorage. The former, for deep-draft vessels, is in the vicinity of the 10m curve, about 6 miles WSW of Bushehr.

Inner Anchorage encompasses an area about 3 miles NW of the town. Detailed information on Bushehr is given in [paragraph 17.3](#).